

COCHLIOPA PICTA n. sp. Pl. ix, figs. 1, 2.

The shell is depressed, solid, narrowly umbilicate, there being a minute perforation and a curved, semicircular rimation where it enlarges at the last whorl; inner whorls pale olivaceous-corneous, the last encircled with many dark olive spiral lines and bands, which are almost imperceptibly raised. The spire is convex, and narrow viewed from above, the last whorl being very wide. Whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, the last rounded, indistinctly plicate radially around the umbilicus. The aperture is rounded-ovate, angular above; outer lip thin; columellar lip rather heavily calloused; parietal wall short, calloused. Alt. 2.1, diam. 3.7 mm.

Coy river, near the ford on road to Tampamolón, State of San Luis Potosí, Mexico. A few smaller specimens were taken in the Ganina river near Rascon.

This species differs from *C. riograndensis* by its much smaller umbilicus, opening out only at the last half whorl. The spire is also more depressed. Many specimens were taken.

RECTIFICATION OF THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE NUDIBRANCHIATA
IN LERMOND'S "SHELLS OF MAINE."

BY FRANCIS N. BALCH.

A meritorious attempt by Norman Wallace Lermond to list the mollusca of Maine has recently appeared under the title indicated above, and has been noticed in a recent number of the NAUTILUS.

Considering the confused state of our knowledge (or rather ignorance, for knowledge we have little) of the Nudibranchs, it is scarcely a reflection on Mr. Lermond that his list of this most interesting but neglected group reflects the state of knowledge of nearly forty years ago. It is a painful admission that the additions to our knowledge since that time have been few and scattering, but such as they are they should be recognized; and Mr. Lermond's list, otherwise of considerable use as almost the only recent list of Nudibranchs from the northeast coast, might do mischief if allowed to stand uncorrected in this particular—hence the following remarks.

Aeolis purpurea Stimps. in all probability is *Cratena pustulata* (A. & H.), as Bergh believed, and should be written accordingly, though with a query.

Aeolis stellata Stimps. is a *Coryphella* only very doubtfully distinct from the same author's *mananensis*, which in turn is either a synonym or a variety of Johnston's *rufibranchialis*—see a recent article by me in the NAUTILUS.

Eolis (*Cavolina*) *salmonacea* Couth. (now universally but perhaps erroneously treated as a *Coryphella*) although omitted from this list, has been reported by Verrill from Eastport. But what Verrill understood that species to be no one can say except that it certainly was not the same as what European authors understand. But then, what European authors understand is just as certainly not what Couthouy meant! The fact is the true *salmonacea* is entirely enigmatical. However it should appear in the list.

Dendronotus arborescens Müller should be *D. frondosus* (Ascanius)—this change has been universally adopted.

Cadlina repanda (A. & H.) should be *C. obvelata* (Müller)—same remark as last.

Issa lacera should be credited to (Abildgaard) instead of (Müller).

Doris bifida Verrill (entered twice in the list, once as a variety of *Acanthodoris pilosa* and once as a variety of *A. stellata*), *Doris stellata* Gmelin and *Acanthodoris citrina* Verrill, are all synonyms of *Acanthodoris pilosa* (Abildgaard); while *D. ornata* Verrill is at most a variety.

It is extremely doubtful whether *Lamellidoris diaphana* (A. & H.) really occurs on our coast. The common Maine form I believe to be *L. aspera*, mentioned below. However it correctly appears in this check list.

Probably nothing can be done with *Lamellidoris tenella* and *L. grisea* but to retain them as Mr. Lermond has done, though they are practically nomina nuda.

Ancula sulphurea Stimps. is a variety of *A. cristata* (Alder).

With regard to *Idaliella pallida* (Ag.) Gould, several errors appear to have crept in. No *Idaliella* occurs in Maine so far as I am aware. The only eastern American members of the sub-genus known, I think, are *pulchella* A. & H., found at Salem, Mass., in 1879, by Emerton, and *modesta* Verrill from Vineyard Sound and vicinity. There is, however, a *Lamellidoris pallida* of Ag. the distribution of which is such as Mr. Lermond's list gives, and of which *Proctaporia fusca* Stimps. is a synonym as given. The citation in synonymy of *Amoerocium pallidum* Verrill 1873, is, of course, in-

advertence. *Amoeroecium* is a genus of compound Ascidians. Verrill, in his Rep. on Invert. of Vin. Sound, 1873, notices (on different pages) both *Amoeroecium pallidum* and *Onchidoris pallida* which latter is of course what Mr. Lermond intended to cite.

Pallida is, however, a synonym of *Lamellidoris aspera* (A. & H.). The entry, therefore, should stand as *Lamellidoris aspera* (A. & H.) with *Proctaporis fusca* Stimps. 1860, *Doris pallida* Ag. 1849, and *Onchidoris pallida* "Verrill," Verrill 1870 and 1873, in synonymy.

Lamellidoris muricatus should be written *muricata*.

Palio lessoni should be written *lessonii*.

UNIONIDÆ FROM SOUTHEASTERN ARKANSAS AND N. E. LOUISIANA.

BY E. G. VANATTA.

Mr. Clarence B. Moore collected the following species of *Unionidæ* while on an archaeological expedition during the winter of 1908-09.

Quadrula ebena Lea was everywhere the most abundant species. Dr. Pilsbry agrees with me in considering *Unio dombeyana* Val. in Humboldt et Boupland, Rec. Obs. Zool., 1833, Vol. 2. p. 227, pl. 53, f. 1, a valid variety of *Quadrula heros* Say, instead of a synonym of *Q. trapezoides* Lea.

The originally varietal name *obesa* Simps. is used instead of *Tritogonia tuberculata* Bar. as the name *tuberculata* is preoccupied in *Quadrula*. *Unio tuberculatus* Barnes was grouped with *U. apiculatus* (now referred to the genus *Quadrula*) by Pilsbry in 1891 (NAUTILUS V, p. 76); a position confirmed by Dr. H. von Ihering in 1901 (NAUTILUS XV, p. 39), and by Dr. Arnold Ortmann this year. (Ann. Carnegie Mus., 1909, Vol. 5, p. 193.)

All the specimens of *Quadrula trapezoides*, *pyramidata*, *ebena*, *obesa* and *Plagiola securis* were smaller than the usual size.

I. Pyles Landing, Ouachita River, Calhoun Co., Arkansas.
Obovaria castanea Lea and *Anodonta opaca* Lea.

II. Near Pigeon Hill, Ouachita River, Union Co., Arkansas.

Obovaria castanea Lea.

Quadrula plicata Say.

Plagiola securis Lea.

" *heros dombeyana* Val.

" *elegans* Lea.

" *metanavra* Raf.

Strophitus edentulus Lea.

" *asperrima* Lea.

Unio subgibbosus Lea.

" *obesa* Simps.